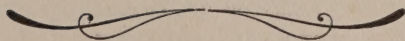


REPORT
OF THE
SELECTMEN
AND OTHER
TOWN OFFICERS
OF THE
TOWN OF SANDWICH
INCLUDING REPORTS OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AND OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31,

1899.



SANDWICH, MASS :
THE BURGESS STEAM JOB PRINT.
1900.

TOWN OFFICERS FOR 1899.

Town Clerk and Treasurer:

JOHN A. HOLWAY.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor:

JOHN F. CARLETON, EDWARD B. HOWLAND,
JOHN McCANN.

School Committee:

Term ending 1902,— FRANCIS R. HOLWAY,
Term ending 1901,— R. H. FAUNCE, M. D. *Chairman*.
Term ending 1900,— FRANK W. CHIPMAN.

Superintendent of Schools:

BURT JAY TICE.

Superintendent of Streets:

STEPHEN S. CHIPMAN.

Board of Health:

WILLARD E. BOYDEN,— Term expires in 1902.
FRANCIS R. HOLWAY,— Term expires in 1901.
GEORGE E. WHITE, M. D., —Term expires in 1900.

Auditors:

FLETCHER CLARK, GEORGE L. HAINES.

Collector of Taxes:

PELEG T. BROWN.

Constables:

ROBERT ARMSTRONG. JUSTUS H. CROCKER,
ANDREW HIGGINS,
STEPHEN F. CASHIN, OLIVER A. BRIGGS.

Sealer of Weights and Measures:

SETH O. ELLIS.

Field Drivers.

JOSHUA E. HOLWAY, SANFORD I. MORSE.

Fence Viewers:

GUSTAVUS HOWLAND, ROBERT ARMSTRONG,
GEO. T. McLAUGHLIN, CHARLES E. POPE,

Surveyors of Wood and Lumber:

GUSTAVUS HOWLAND, CHARLES E. POPE,
SAMUEL H. NYE. JOHN PERCIVAL.

Registrars of Voters:

ISAAC K. CHIPMAN, WILLIAM L. NYE,
A. E. BOYDEN, JOHN A. HOLWAY, (*ex-officio.*)

Inspector of Animals:

JOSHUA E. HOLWAY.

Fire Wards:

EUGENE W. HAINES, EDWARD B. HOWLAND,
JOSHUA E. HOLWAY, JOHN H. SULLIVAN.

Forest Fire Wards:

DAVID A. HOXIE, JOHN PERCIVAL,
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, RUSSELL E. TUPPER,
JOSHUA E. HOLWAY, LABAN P. CROCKER.

Trustees of the Public Library:

Term ending 1002,—	{	ALICE C. LEONARD, SARAH T. McLAUGHLIN, ARTHUR BRAMAN.
Term ending 1901,—	{	ALICE R. COOKE, <i>Sec'y.</i> JOSEPH H. MILLER, JOHN F. CARLETON,
Term ending 1901,—	{	BENJAMIN G. BARTLEY, C. DILLINGHAM, <i>President.</i> CHARLES L. NORTON.

REPORT OF THE SELECTMEN.

To the Citizens and Tax Payers of the Town of Sandwich:

We present herewith our annual report of the receipts and expenditures in the several departments for the year ending December 31, 1899.

Although for several years we have assessed each year one thousand dollars for the payment of the debt, this money has been diverted to pay deficiencies, such as snow bills, etc., for which provision was not made. We advise that an additional thousand be raised and appropriated the ensuing year towards paying these deficiencies.

We recommend the following appropriations for the ensuing year.

For the Poor \$3000.00; for Roads \$2000.00; for Contingent expenses \$1200.00; for Deficiencies \$1000.00.

JOHN F. CARLETON, }
EDW. B. HOWLAND, } *Selectmen.*
JOHN McCANN, }

OFFICE OF THE SELECTMEN, }
Sandwich, Jan. 1. 1900. }

CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

Charles W. Lovell, wood,		3.50
Fletcher Clark, services as Auditor,	6.00	
sundry supplies,	4.06	10.06
George L. Haines, services as Auditor,		6.00
Tuttle & Edgerly, repairs on State highway,— refunded by the State,		122.45
John A. Holway, Trea. repairs on the State highway,—refunded by the State,	144.76	
mileage books,	112.72	
notes paid,	8500.00	
postage stamps,	5.36	
county tax,	1251.12	
State tax,	540.00	
snow bills.	1180.35	
state aid,	818.00	
bounty on muskrats,	108.75	
interest paid,	557.20	
special police service,	12.30	
state highway bills	5292.62	20523.17
John A. Holway, services as Town Clerk and Treasurer,	125.00	
services as Registrar,	18.00	
paying state aid and recording births, deaths and marriages,	31.35	174.35
John F. Carleton, labor on town report,	12.00	
services as Selectman and Assessor,	175.00	

5 days to Boston on canal,		
2 days at Boston and Bournedale on herring fishery,		
2 days at Boston and Sandwich on state highway, and perambulating Bourne line with team,	30.00	
services as Moderator,	10.00	227.00
Dennis Donovan, care library lamp,		12.00
Edward B. Howland, services as Selectman and Assessor,	175.00	
time and expenses to Scorton harbor, Boston, E. Sandwich and Bournedale on herring fishery and Boston on state highway,	9.30	
4 days at Boston on canal and other business; to Quincy and Scorton on state highway	18.30	
4 days at Boston on canal and other business,	13.90	
3 days at Boston on canal and Sand- wich harbor business,	10.10	
3 days at Boston on canal and Barnstable on state highway,	12.15	
R. R. tickets for self and others,	12.15	250.90
G. E. White, services on Board of Health,	10.00	
return of births,	5.25	15.25
Eugene W. Haines, services as Constable and care of engine,		13.00
H. P. Harriman, legal advise in '97-8-9,		45.00
George W. Rogers, ballot clerk,		6.00
Andrew Higgins, services as Constable,	11.57	
making list of dogs,	5.00	
labor, material and supplies for the lockup,	33.56	50.13
S I. Morse, lamp supplies,		.26
T. F. Kelleher, services as special police,	5.00	
services as ballot clerk,	1.50	6.50

Stephen M. Jones, wood,	2.50	
Ephraim Fish, wood,	2.25	
John A. Carlson, wood,	2.25	
Robert Armstrong, care of state highway, (refunded by the State,)	80.92	
labor and cash paid for fighting fire, (refunded by R. R. Co.,)	24.00	104.92
W. E. Boyden, services Board of Health,	10.00	
expressage,	4.00	14.00
F. H. Burgess, printing,		96.50
G. W. Brownell, Printing,		2.20
Ellwanger & Barry, shade trees,		50.00
A. F. Sherman, abstract of deeds,		10.00
C. T. Ellis, labor on trees,		7.00
Benj. F. Denison, labor on trees,	19.25	
labor on cemetery,	3.00	
special police duty,	5.00	27.25
John McCann, services as Registrar,	10.50	
services, Selectmen and Assessor,	131.25	
5 days to Boston on canal,	15.00	
perambulating Bourne line,	3.00	
3 days to Boston on canal and corporation tax,	9.00	
sundry supplies,	1.10	169.85
George L. Haines, Q. M., Memorial day appro.		96.04
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ballot counter,		5.00
A. E. Martell & Co., stationery,		12.35
Charles W. Marsh, labor on trees,		2.25
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., freight,		1.51
Samuel Ward Co., stationery,		2.55
Gustavus Howland, lumber for town hall and bridge fence,		64.97
Charles E. Pope. care town clock,		50.00
Justus H. Crocker, police duty,		5.00
J. L. Fairbanks & Co., tax collector's book,		1.75
F. C. Swift, court dues,		17.08
W. E. Boyden, Trea., 4th July appropriation,		100.00

Mrs. A. B. Gibbs, returns of births,	.75	
J. H. Higgins, M. D., return of births,	1.00	
New Bedford Printing Co., printing,	12.00	
H. W. Kibb, memorial drafts,	10.00	
H. C. Pulsifer, labor on stumps,	10.00	
A. R. Pope, special police duty,	30.00	
N. Packwood, curbstone allowance,	25.02	
Joshua E. Holway, services as inspector of animals,	36.00	
Alvin P. Wing, burial of C. H. Atwood and Benj. Ewer, (refunded by the State,)	70.00	
M. J. Murphy special police duty,	60.00	
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	2.75	
Murcury Publishing Co., printing,	1.00	
Jos. H. Miller, horse-hire, refunded by R. R. Co.,	1.50	
A. W. Higgins, labor,	.45	
J. C. C. Ellis, labor,	.85	
P. T. Brown, Collector, postal cards, stamps, etc.,	28 29	
commission on taxes of '96,	220.92	
Carter's Ink Co., ink,	.42	
Adelbert E. Boyden, services as Registrar,	15.00	
S. O. Ellis, services as inspector of animals, (one half refunded by the State,)	2.00	
W. L. Nye, services as Registrar,	22.50	
I. K. Chipman, services as Registrar,	24.00	
labor,	2.70	26.70
Frederic S. Pope, services as Justice, janitor of town hall and supplies	21.80	
Thomas R. Fisher, labor on fences,	26.25	
James S. Bicknell, labor on lock-up,	6.50	
Francis R. Holway, services on Board of Health,	4.00	
William H. Meiggs, tagging trees,	14.40	
Oliver A. Briggs, services as Constable,	8.00	
W. A. Gibbs, sawing wood,	.75	
Benj. G. Bartley, Trea., Library appropriation,	150.00	
M. F. Delauo, M. D., return of births,	1.50	
Abatements of Taxes of 1896.		
Charles H. Atwood, dead, poll,	2.00	

Thomas Baker,	2.00
James H. Ball, poor,	2.00
Hiram Benson, dead,	2.00
Mrs. James Black, widow's exemption,	5.18
Hugh Brady, Jr., property not owned,	8.51
Stephen Brady, gone, poll,	2.00
Mrs. Mary Buckley, widow's exemption,	7.40
John Buckley 2d, poor,	2.00
James Buckley, aged man, poor,	13.84
Fred Braley, taxed elsewhere, poll,	2.00
Charles Crocker, dead, poll,	2.00
George W. Cunningham, gone, poll,	2.00
William Dennis, poor,	2.00
James H. Denison, dead,	2.00
Benjamin Ewer, “	2.00
Thomas G. Ellis, property not owned,	.37
Edward Fagan, taxed twice,	3.73
Kate Fagan, single woman's exemption,	6.66
Alfred Fish, gone, poll,	2.00
Nelson W. Fish, gone, poll,	2.00
Elizabeth J. Kenney, poor,	13.32
Thomas Landers' estate taxed twice,	7.77
George E. Grady, gone, poll,	2.00
W. O. Harlow, “	2.00
James T. Heffernan, poor,	2.00
Walter E. Hoxie, gone,	2.00
L. B. Jones, “	2.00
John Larkin, poor,	5.70
Benj. Lovell, aged,	2.00
Allen H. Lovell, gone,	2.00
John McArdle, dead,	2.00
Daniel McParlin,	2.00
James McLaughlin, gone,	2.00
Francis McHugh, aged, poor,	2.00
Edward McHugh, gone,	2.00
James McHugh, gone,	2.00
Susan Murphy, widow's exemption,	3.70

George F. Mahoney, gone,	2.00
H. E. McConnell, gone,	2.00
John Maley, aged, poor,	2.00
Thomas J. McDermott, dead,	2.00
John McKenna, poor,	2.00
Patrick Donovan, gone,	2.00
Elizabeth J. Maley, single woman's exemption,	5.92
James E. Parks, dead, poll,	2.00
E. R. Pope, gone,	2.00
Robert Russell, gone, poll,	2.00
Patrick Smith, dead, “	2.00
Charles W. Talbot, gone, poll,	2.00
Charles E. Wright, “	2.00
Ezra Wright, aged, poll,	2.00
Benj. C. Bowman's est., cannot be found,	1.48
Eleazer Fuller, “	.74
George Peirce, Gdn. taxed twice,	2.59
B. D. Milliken, property not owned,	4.44
S. P. Jones, aged, poll;	2.00
Arthur Nickerson, gone,	1.20
John Telford, gone,	.30
Geo. H. Terry's est., wrongly assessed,	14.43
Joseph Lander's est., property not owned,	1.85
Nat Clark, gone, poll,	2.00

Members of Fire Department.

Poll taxes of '96-7, abated.

Geo. A. F. Lovejoy,	4.00
John F. Hoey,	4.00
Hugh Brady, Jr.,	4.00
Geo. H. Wright,	4.00
J. W. Dalton,	4.00
James McCann,	4.00
John Jennings,	4.00
James H. Kelleher,	4.00
Thomas F. Kelleher,	4.00
Daniel McCarty,	4.00
M. J. Canary,	4.00

Philip Murphy,	4.00
James Jennings,	4.00
Michael A. Buckley,	4.00
Eugene B. Atwood.	4.00
Jules J. Vodon,	4.00
Robert E. Jennings,	4.00
Eugene W. Haines,	4.00
Edward Humphrey,	4.00
Philip Brady,	4.00
Edward J. Beck.	4.00
John J. Brady,	4.00
Edward J. Kenney,	4.00
John W. Liberty,	4.00
George A. A. Gibbs,	4.00
John K. Humphrey,	4.00
William Sheppardson,	4.00
Harry B. Swansey,	4.00
Charles Keene,	4.00
Edward S. Talbot,	4.00
Augustus R. Pope,	4.00
Thomas Powers,	4.00
George A. A. Cibbs, property not owned,	.35
Edward Sullivan, overvaluation,	1.40
F. H. Burgess, property not owned, '99,	1.20
Susan McParlin est., overvaluation, '99,	.80
Charles G. Ellis, overvaluation, '99,	1.60
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	\$23,449.62

RECEIPTS.

From town appropriation.	1,200.00
appropriation public library,	150.00
" for shade trees,	50.00
" Memorial day,	100.00
" Independence day,	100.00
" town debt,	1,000.00
added taxes and overlayings,	122.88

interest on unpaid taxes,	241.30	
assessment for state tax,	540.00	
“ “ county tax,	1,251.12	
Bank and Corporation tax,	1,003.22	
loans,	8,500.00	
state and military aid, refunded,	710.00	
amt. received on acct. state high-		
way, — contract acct.,	7660.54	
rent from town hall building,	27.83	
Court fines,	8.00	
auctioneer's licenses,	4.00	
The Cape Cod Canal Co.,	500.00	
fish weir license,	15.00	
Soldiers' burial, refunded by state,	35.00	
sundry amounts refunded,	14.55	23,233.44
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Deficiency,		216.18

ROAD ACCOUNT.

S. S. Chipman, care of the highways,	234.25	
gravel,	23.76	258.01
C. S. Keene, labor,		3.00
James M. Chadwick, labor,		6.60
John A. Carlson, labor with team,		25.75
Joseph Coffey, labor,		1.50
Martin Carroll, labor,		109.41
Nicholas Black, labor,		154.90
John Q. Miller's est., labor with team,		155.80
William Kelleher, labor,		73.92
Thomas Murphy, labor with team,		68.00
John M. Perry, " "		120.00
S. I. Morse, " "		191.67
Jas. Keenan's est., " "		142.80
Patrick McElroy, labor,		11.99
Jeremiah McCarthy, labor,		18.00
Charles Lovell, "		13.50
Charles Marsh, "		32.25
John Callahan, "		66.00
James Dalton, "		67.58
William Dalton, "		75.00
John Martin, "		57.74
John Horan, "		71.58
Fiske, Homes & Co., drain pipe,		41.10
Patrick Swansey, labor,		19.50
Thomas Craven, "		53.33

Teomas Murphy Jr., labor,		21.00
George Tyler & Co., repairs for road machine,		10.60
Cornelius Donovan, labor,		14.83
J. C. C. Ellis, repairs,		1.95
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., freight,		7.62
Augustus R. Pope, labor with team,		4.00
Joshua E. Holway, " "		21.40
William Abbott, labor,		15.00
Oliver Hoxie, "		6.00
Stephen L. Jones, "		7.50
Raymond Jones, "		8.25
Earnest L. Jones, "		7.50
C. W. H. Meiggs, "		6.42
Frank Ewer, "		6.00
H. C. Pulsifer, "		10.50
Ephraim Fish, "		4.50
Robert Matson, "		4.08
E. W. Fish, "		13.00
Axel Magnusson, "		5.33
B. W. Fish, "		4.50
E. O. Fish, "		18.58
Oscar Howland, painting,		4.23
H. G. Landers, labor,		4.50
Joshua Hall, labor,	3.00	
gravel,	3.60	6.60
Justus H. Crocker, labor with team,		16.00
J. H. Sullivan, blacksmiths' labor,		19.59
James L. Haskell, mason's labor,		7.17
Roland J. Fish, labor with team,		60.00
F. A. Fisher, labor,		6.00
S. F. Braley, "		1.67
John T. Weeks, "		3.75
Amos Keyes, "		1.50
William Anderson, "		12.00
George A. Weeks, "		4.50
G. Howland, lumber,		9.61
Daniel F. Hilliard, labor with team,		70.50

Robert R. Fuller, labor,	4.82
F. L. Howland, " with team,	3.60
Robert Armstrong, "	7.33
Charles Dillingham, gravel,	51.36
James S. Bicknell, repairs,	2.50
W. B. Lovell, labor,	2.33
Daniel W. Hilliard, "	9.00

FOOT WALK.

Gustavus Howland, lumber,	433.92	
Thomas R. Fisher, labor,	65.00	
Valentine Bassett, "	54.00	
John Percival, "	72.37	
Cornelius Driscoll, "	56.00	
Heirs of Thomas H. Tobey, land,	25.00	
Benjamin Ewer, labor,	9.00	
H. G. Landers, "	9.00	
John H. Sullivan, stock and labor,	4.50	
Fletcher Clark, supplies,	3.09	
Nicholas Black, labor,	19.00	
Martin Carroll, "	14.33	
William Dalton, "	14.33	
James Dalton, "	14.33	
John Callahan, "	14.33	
John Horan, "	14.33	
John Martin, "	14.33	
Jeremiah McCarthy, "	12.83	
William Kelleher, "	14.00	
Patrick Swansey, "	6.83	
George Gibbs, "	11.83	
James Keenan's est., " with team,	8.00	
S. I. Morse, " "	8.00	
Joseph H. Miller, " "	8.00	
S. S. Chipman, "	24.50	930.35
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		3276.40

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for roads,	2,000.00	
“ “ “ foot walk,	500.00	2,500.00
		<hr/>
Deficiency,		776.40

SCHOOL ACCOUNT.

Total school expenses for the year ending	
December 31, 1899,	6,277.07

RECEIPTS.

From appropriations,	5,276.00	
“ dog fund,	267.02	
“ Mass. school fund income,	394.43	
“ Superintendents' salary,		
refunded, by State,	562.50	
“ tuition Mashpee children,	144.38	6,644.33
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Balance,		367.26

PAUPER ACCOUNT.

Town of Bourne, aid to Moses Nye,		2.40
Rodman Hilliard, board of Frank Hilliard,		66.00
George O. Arnold, fish,		1.34
Andrew Higgins, services as auctioneer,	5.00	
care of tramps,	16.85	
repairs and supplies,	10.38	32.23
Isaac Sexton, oil can,		5.25
H. G. Landers, Groceries,		105.00
Edward B. Howland, coal,	116.34	
services as Overseer of Poor,	100.00	
time and expense to Brockton		
and Middleboro,	3.00	
time and expense to Brockton,		
Boston and Natick,	7.35	
time and expense three times to		
Barnstable and Farmersville, and the		
Landers sale,	16.75	
time and expense to Forestdale		
and Barnstable,	5.50	
1 cow,	25.00	273.94
John McCann, services, Overseer of Poor,	37.50	
groceries,	111.80	149.30
S. I. Morse, groceries,		154.13
George E. Burbank, groceries,		235.94
Robert H. Faunce, medical attendance,		112.00
Joseph Harrison, drift,		5.00
James A. Lovell, repairs on harness, etc.,	13.18	
wood,	5.63	18.81
Stephen M. Jones, wood,		42.00

Eugene W. Haines, care of tramps,	4.55	
shoes,	7.50	12.05
John F. Carleton, services as Overseer of		
the Poor,	50.00	
use of pasture,	6.00	56.00
D. F. Neal, salary as keeper of almshouse,		425.00
F. H. Henshaw, 1 horse,		100.00
S. N. Shuster, board of Frank Lovell,		52.00
B. C. Fagan, rent,		26.00
Fletcher Clark, groceries,		175.92
William F. Lapham, provisions,		31.14
F. H. Burgess, printing,		3.75
Joseph Breck & Sons, seeds,		.41
Benj. F. Denison, labor and surgery,		8.50
E. S. Talbot, dental services,		3.00
Stillman R. Ellis, fish,		1.11
Benj. G. Bartley, dry goods,		35.22
Taunton Insane Hospital, board of inmates,		338 82
Mass. School for feeble minded, board, J. A. Baker,		212.17
James H. Kelleher, provisions,		127.88
David A. Hoxie, wood,		4.50
Joseph E. Marsh, rent,		52.00
Joseph E. Marsh Trea., cemetery assessment,		2.00
E. B. & F. L. Howland, oil,		5.05
Mrs. T. F. Atkins, coal,		20.30
D. S. Neal, provisions,		8.10
F. F. Jones, shoes,		10.40
E. R. Childs, fish,		2.69
G. Howland, lumber and grain,		120.56
City of New Bedford, aid to Parks,		12.00
Charles Crowell, fish,		11.00
James M. Chadwick, wood,		2.25
James W. Crocker, tobacco,	8.10	
oysters,	1.00	9.10
Town of Natick, aid to McNamee,		14.00
Grace M. Ellis, board of Mrs. Talbot,		17.14

N. H. Fish, wood and labor,	22.30
Frank C. Burbank, care of tramps,	2.50
H. F. Harlow, aid,	84.00
O. H. Howland, hardware,	19.90
A. P. Wing, undertaker's services,	48.00
M. F. Delano, medical attendance,	14.50
J. H. Crocker, groceries,	22.00
Estate of John Murray, dry goods,	75.78
Town of Barnstable, aid to Hannah Jones,	7.50
John T. McArdle, expenses to Taunton,	2.50
W. R. Procter, medicine,	6.23
James S. Bicknell, blacksmith's labor,	16.75
John F. Cunningham, repairs,	12.75
Henry Shaw, book,	2.00
Mrs. Willard F. Shaw, aid,	15.00
Town of Falmouth, aid to Emily Dennis,	78.00
Benjamin Irwin, supplies,	11.03
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	3,544.24

OUTSIDE AID.

Aid furnished to persons having a settlement in Sandwich
for the year 1899.

Paid on account of Mrs. Nellie Buckley,	171.64
Paid on account of Martha Stevens,	85.00
Paid on account of Hannah Jones,	67.50
Paid on account of H. S. Harlow,	84.00
Paid on account of Frank Hilliard,	66.00
Paid on account of Miss Lizzie Talbot,	17.14
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	491.28

PERSONS AIDED IN OTHER PLACES

Whose settlement is in this town.

Paid on account of Emily Dennis;	
To Town of Falmouth,	78.00
Paid on account of Mary McNamee;	
To Town of Natick,	18.35
Paid on account of William H. Parks;	
To City of New Bedford,	12.00
Paid on account of Hiram P. Jones;	
To Taunton Insane Hospital,	172.04
Paid on account of Edward H. Monahan;	
To Taunton Insane Hospital,	169.46
Paid on account of James A. Baker;	
To Mass. School for Feeble Minded,	212.17
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	662.02

PERSONS AIDED IN THIS TOWN

Whose settlement is elsewhere.

Paid on account of William Walker, of Raynham,	28.00
Paid on account of Frank Lovell, of Bourne,	65.00
Paid on account of Effie Norris, of Bourne,	48.75
Paid on account of Preserved Braley, of Freetown,	39.00
Paid on account of H. H. P. Lovell, of Middleboro,	146.14
Paid on account of Mrs. Willard Shaw, of Middle-	
boro,	15.00
Paid on account of Wm. P. Wright, of Barnstable,	65.00
Paid on account of C. J. Peters, of Westboro,	83.89
Paid on account of E. R. Childs, of Barnstable,	
refunded by him,	5.00
	<hr/>
	495.78

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending December 31, 1899.

EXPENDITURES.

Keepers' salary,	425.00
Labor,	55.30
Groceries and-grain,	503.15
Provisions,	116.61
Fuel,	143.10
Lumber,	8.97
Medical attendance and medicine,	19.73
Dry goods, Clothing and shoes,	115.78
Furnishings and hardware,	55.08
Stock, etc.,	136.41
Burial expenses,	24.00
Sundries,	20.13
Stock on hand January 1, 1899,	1,070.52
	<hr/>
	2,693.78

RECEIPTS.

From board of Bourne Poor,	48.75	
“ sale of products,	105.00	
Stock on hand January 1, 1900,	1,122.19	1,275.94
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,417.84

STOCK ON HAND AT ALMSHOUSE

JANUARY 1, 1900.

8 tons english hay,	144.00
3 tons salt hay,	30.00
1 ton corn fodder,	8.00
60 bushels corn,	30.00
Other grain and feed,	11.44
1 horse,	90.00
4 cows,	120.00
3 yearlings,	30.00
1 calf,	7.00
3 pigs,	15.00
2 hogs,	20.00
53 fowl,	26.50
Harnesses,	20.00
Mowing machine, root cutter and hay cutter,	30.00
Farm wagon,	30.00
Carriage,	30.00
Tools,	25.00
Fire annihilators,	10.00
Ladders,	6.00
Standing wood,	65.00
Empty barrels,	4.00
4 1-2 cords wood,	20.25
4 cords of cut wood,	18.00
6 tons of coal,	46.50
75 bushels of potatoes,	60.00
300 bushels of turnips,	120.00
20 bushels of mangel beets,	6.00
5 bushels of carrots,	5.00
1 bushel of onions,	1.00
12 barrels of apples,	24.00
200 pounds of pork,	20.00
28 pounds of ham,	4.20
15 pounds of lard,	1.50
1 barrel of vinegar,	8.00

2 1-2 boxes of soap,	8.00
2 barrels of flour,	11.00
Other groceries,	16.80
	<hr/>
	1,122.19

SUMMARY OF POOR ACCOUNT,

Showing the cost of support of the poor for the year
ending December 31, 1899.

EXPENDITURES.

Almshouse orders drawn,	1,623.26
Outside aid,	1,649.08
Overseers' salaries,	187.50
Contingent pauper expenses,	84.40
Stock on hand January 1, 1899,	1,070.52
	<hr/>
	4,614.76

RECEIPTS.

Received or due from other cities and towns,	495.78	
Produce sold,	105.00	
Stock on hand January 1, 1900,	1,122.19	1,722.97
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cost,		2,891.79
From appropriation,	3,000.00	
" estate of Abram H. Landers,	84.37	
" Property of Patrick O'Neil,	100.00	
" estate of Horace Lovell,	48.00	
" Hiram P. Jones,	15.00	3,247.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance,		355.58

INMATES OF ALMSHOUSE

JANUARY 1, 1900.

Michael Quinn,	Henry Nye,
Benjamin Hoxie,	Dennis Russell,
Mary McCarthy,	Mary J. Jackson,
Julia McHugh,	Ascenath Meiggs,
William Daniels.	

Deaths at the almshouse during the year:—

Charles Hamblin died April 10, 1899.

Effie Norris died April 16, 1899.

 72 tramps have received aid during the year.

STATE AID.

Chap. 301, Acts of 1894 or Chap. 374 Acts of 1899.

Grazilda N. Barnard,	48.00
Joshua N. Allen,	48.00
Nathaniel C. Hoxie,	18.00
Edward Brady,	36.00
Charles Cunningham,	48.00
Charles H. Atwood,	20.00
Miranda Atwood,	28.00
Ann F. Shevlin,	48.00
Perez Eldridge,	48.00
Elizabeth B. Foster,	48.00
John F. Cunningham,	36.00
Rebecca L. Cunningham,	36.00
Otis E. Denson,	48.00
Sarah Allen,	48.00
Benjamin Ewer,	32.00
Sarah S. Swift,	48.00

Patrick McElroy,	36.00
Helen F. Holway,	48.00
Louisa M. Bodfish,	12.00
William H. Abbott,	48.00
George L. Haines,	36.00

The above will be refunded in full by the State.

ABSTRACT FROM THE VALUATION BOOK.

	May 1, 1898.	May 1, 1899.
Real Estate,	\$737,225.00	\$731,525.00
Personal Estate,	182,025.00	175,275.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	\$919,250.00	\$906,800.00
No. of Polls,	385	381
Tax rate per \$1000.,	\$14.00	\$16.00
Total Tax,	13,639.50	15,270.80
No. of Residents assessed,	443	471
No. of Non Residents assessed,	172	174
No of Persons assessed on poll only,	154	137
Assessed value of buildings,	\$459,285	\$455,025.00
" " of land,	277,400.00	276,500.00
No. of dwellings assessed,	471	408
" horses,	221	208
" cows,	166	160
" neat cattle other than cows,	36	44
" sheep,	12	12
" fowl,	1125	900
" acres of land,	20,995	20,995

SUMS ASSESSED IN 1899.

State Tax,	\$540.00
County Tax,	1,251.12

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS.

For Poor,	3,000.00
Schools,	5,000.00
Contingent Expenses,	1,200.00
Roads,	2,000.00
Public Library,	150.00
Shade Trees,	50.00
Memorial Day,	100.00
Independence Day,	100.00
Conveying Pupils,	276.00
Foot Walk.	500.00
Town Debt,	1,000.00
Overlayings,	103.68
	<hr/>
	\$15,270.80

LIST OF JURORS.

As prepared by the Selectmen to be revised and accepted
at the Annual March Meeting.

Andrew Harlow,	Daniel S. Neal,
Augustus R. Pope,	James H. Kelleher,
R. F. Armstrong,	H. G. O. Ellis,
S. Frank Braley,	Laban P. Crocker,
William H. Heald,	Frederic S. Pope,
Charles W. H. Meiggs,	John H. Stevens,
George H. Wright,	George S. Wing,
Zeno L. Silsby,	John S. Smith,
George R. Fish,	Charles Quinn,
Russell E. Tupper,	Frank M. Tinkham,
John Percival,	Frank A. Fisher.

GUIDE BOARDS.

Chapter 162 of 1887 in relation to Guide Boards at the
forks and intersections of highways and ways leading to
other towns has been complied with.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TOWN

JANUARY 1, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

Note to Thankful A. Packard,	\$800.00
Mercy F. Fish,	100.00
Eliza A. Lovell,	150.00
Emma Jones,	50.00
Charles Dillingham, Trea.,	2000.00
H. H. Heald, Trustee,	1000.00
Blodget, Merritt & Co.,	3000.00
Fletcher Clark,	1000.00
Charlotte A. Hall,	5300.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,400.00

ASSETS.

Uncollected taxes,	\$10,697.35	
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	950.43	
Expected reimbursement of		
state aid,	888.00	
Massachusetts school fund,	394.43	
Bills due the town,	759.10	
Dog tax, (to be refunded,)	267.02	
Road tools,	175.00	
Road machine,	90.00	
Fire engine,	450.00	
Ladder truck,	180.00	
Stock on hand at almshouse,	1122.19	15,973.52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$2573.52

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

PELEG T. BROWN, Collector.

Commission 1 1-2 per ct.

TAX OF 1896.

Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1899,	1181.97
Amount collected during the year	<u>1181.97</u>

TAX OF 1897.

Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1899,	4038.92
Amount collected during the year,	<u>3465.22</u>

Balance	573.70
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TAX OF 1898.

Balance uncollected Jan. 1, 1899,	6389.56
Amount collected during the year,	<u>2842.29</u>

Balance,	3547.27
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TAX OF 1899.

Amount committed and added,	15290.00
Amount collected to Jan. 1, 1900,	<u>8250.81</u>

Balance,	7039.19
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Total uncollected taxes Jan. 1, 1900,	11,160.16
Interest due,	<u>210.73</u>

	11,370.89
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Less commission for '97-8-9,	<u>673.54</u>
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Amount due the town,	10,697.35
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TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

JOHN A. HOLWAY, *Treasurer.*

1899.

Jan.	1,	To Balance,	\$941.40
	7,	County Treasurer, dog money, refunded,	229.33
	11,	J. H. Kelleher, error in bill of '98,	.80
	14,	Town of Bourne, for support of poor,	225.25
	14,	Town of Middleboro, for support of poor,	142.83
	17,	Town of Freetown, for support of poor,	39.00
	26,	State Treasurer, income from Mass. school fund,	394.43
Feb.	11,	Town of No. Attleboro, for support of poor,	6.50
	18,	C. H. B. Ellis, auctioneer's license,	2.00
	25,	J. A. Carlson, error in bill of '98;	1.00
	27,	Charles Dillingham, loan,	1000.00
Mar.	15,	Town of Mashpee, tuition, scholars,	144.38
	20,	State Treasurer, bal. corporation tax	11.40
Apr.	15,	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., rebate on freight,	15.67
	28,	Bond & Goodwin, loan,	1000.00
May	5,	Estate of A. H. Landers,	84.37
	26,	R. L. Day & Co., loan,	1000.00
June	21,	Charles Weil, loan,	1000.00
July	1,	D. S. Neal, sale of produce,	65.00
	5,	First District Court, fines,	5.00
	7,	Blodget, Merrill & Co., loan,	3000.00
	21,	State Treasurer, inspection of animals,	3.25

22,	Charlotte A. Hall, loan,	1000.00
Aug. 19,	Atwood & Co., fish weir license,	15.00
29.	Izella L. Z. Ellis, for the O'Neil property,	100.00
31,	Estate of Jos. B. Hall, for rent,	23.33
Sep. 6,	Andrew Higgins, auctioneer's license,	2.00
9,	State Treasurer, school supt. fund,	562.50
28,	H. P. Jones, for board,	15.00
Oct. 1,	First District Court, for fines,	3.00
Nov. 25,	Fletcher Clark Admr., loan,	500.00
29,	Boston, New York & Cape Cod Canal Co.,	500.00
Dec. 9.	State Treasurer, corporation tax,	631.42
	" " national bank tax,	360.40
	" " state aid,	690.00
	" " military aid,	20.00
	" " burial of soldiers,	35.00
30,	D. S. Neal, sale of products and mowing,	40.00
	Asa Goddard, for stone,	7.00
	Estate of Horace Lovell,	48.00
	Rent of hall,	5.50
	State Treasurer, on acct. state high- way,	7644.97
	P. T. Brown Collector, tax of 1896,	1181.97
	interest on taxes of '96,	241.30
	P. T. Brown, taxes of 1897,	3465.16
	" " " " 1898,	2842.29
	" " " " 1899,	8250.81
		<hr/>
		\$37,497.76

CR

By Contingent orders paid,	23,449.62	
Pauper orders paid,	3,544.24	
Road orders paid,	3,288.40	
School orders paid,	6,277.07	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1899,	938.43	
		<u>37,497.76</u>

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We the undersigned, Auditors of the town of Sandwich, have examined the accounts of the Trea., John A. Holway, from Jan. 1, 1899 to Jan. 1, 1900, and find them correct and properly vouched for.

STATEMENT.

DR.

To Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1899,	\$941.40
" received from Jan. 1, 1899,	
to Jan. 1, 1900,	36,556.36
	<u>\$37,497.76</u>

CR.

By Cash paid on Contingent orders,	\$23,449.62	
" " Pauper orders,	3,544.24	
" " Road orders,	3,288.40	
" " School orders,	6,277.07	
" on hand Jan.1, 1900,	938.43	37,497.76

FLETCHER CLARK, }
 GEORGE L. HAINES, } *Auditors.*

TOWN CLERK'S REPORT.

The following is a list of the Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded in the Town Clerk's office during the year ending December 31, 1899.

1885. BIRTHS.

Mar. 18. Mabel L. Atwood, daughter to Charles H. and Miranda (Burgess.)

1895.

Oct. 10. ——— Thomas, daughter to Arthur C. and Fannie Bell (Scribner.)

1897.

Mar. 10. Bethel Geneva Thomas, daughter to Arthur C. and Fannie Bell (Scribner.)

5. Harold Bradford Atwood, son to Eugene B. and Bessie A. (Tribou.)

1899.

Jan. 21. ——— ——— Govone, son to Phillip and
—————

27. Eugene Seymour Clark, son to Eugene S. and Gertrude (Young.)

Apr. 7. Julia Evelyn Childs, daughter to Eugene R. and Bertha L. (Erskins.)

May 26. ——— Jones, son to Herbert P. and Mary C. (Besse.)

June 15. Herbert Edward Hamblin, son to Etta Bacon Hamblin.

11. Delina Crandall Fish, daughter to Edwin O. and Delina M. (DeLong.)

30. Leila Bliss Little, daughter to Oscar D. and Lottie P. (Swett.)

Aug. 16. Luella Wentworth Percival, daughter to Horace and Eveline W. (Chadwick.)

- Sep. 8. Emily Bassett Denson, daughter to William F. and Abbie F. (Denson.)
29. Arthur Alden Buckley, son to Michael A. and Margaret (O'Leary.)
- Oct. 8. ———— McConnell, son to Herbert E. and Rose E. (Harris.)
14. Emma Miri Matson, daughter to Mary Matson.
18. Daniel McCarthy, son to Daniel E. and Mary E. (Donovan.)
21. (Stillborn) Murphy, son to Philip and Catherine (Swanzey.)
27. Sarah Katherine Mackey, daughter to Emanuel and Sarah (O'Neil.)
29. Roland Cecil Thomas, son to Arthur C. and Fannie B. (Scribner.)
30. Lester Albert Hamblin, son to Levi Alonso and Annie Laurie (Tribou.)
- Nov. 9. Folsie Rena Follansbee, daughter to George E. and Sarah B. (Russell.)
- Dec. 5. Frank Stanley Chipman, son to Frank W. and Grace E. (Donovon.)
8. ———— Smith, son to Frank and Zuleme E. (Fish.)
24. Alason Williston Parks, son to Alason W. and Lillian N. (Trask.)

MARRIAGES.

1898.

- June 29. Jonathan Leonard of Sandwich and Melanie E. Norton of Sandwich.

1899.

- Feb. 10. John B. deVicq de Cumptich of Sandwich and Imogene W. Ewer of Sandwich.

- Mar. 15. Bernard L. Lovell of Sandwich and Amy W. Cammett of Barnstable.

- May 1. Arthur S. Hoxie of Sandwich and Estella F. Ford of Sandwich.

- June 7. William F. O'Neil of Providence and Anna E. K. Donovan of Sandwich.

14. Michael J. Canary of Sandwich and Mary E. Dalton of Sandwich.

27. Eugene W. Haines of Sandwich and Mary F. Lovell of Sandwich.

- Aug. 9. Ernest N. Bullock of Sandwich and Amy H. Wales of Randolph.

14. Walter M. Stiff of Barnstable and Abby F. Hall of Sandwich.

- Sep. 4. John F. Brady of Sandwich and Mabel F. Swift of Plymouth.

- Aug. 20. Frederick A. Wright of Bourne and Edith E. Jones of Sandwich.

- Sep. 2. Herman Thomas of New York and Emily Lottimer Hill of Sandwich.

- Oct. 1. Charles H. Wing of Bourne and Ursula M. Hubner of Bourne.

19. James F. Barry of Pawtucket and Frances J. Moroney of Sandwich.

- Dec. 7. Laray Steves of Boxborough and Lizzie Foster of Bourne.

DEATHS.

			AGE		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
1898.					
Dec. 30.	Silas Fish,		89	9	
1899.					
Jan. 5.	Eliza V. Cushman,		71	2	15
	14. Mary T. Wing,		7		22
	18. Adaline D. Tinkham,		86		22
	19. Betsey H. Fessenden,		83	9	
	29. Harrietta Braman,		76	1	10
Feb. 12.	Abigail S. Kelley,		76		
	17. Edward F. Montague,		55	5	
	18. Horace P. Lovell,		81	6	
	22. Harrison Jenkins,		52		
Mar. 6.	Charles Chapouil,		83	1	9
	17. Sarah H. Burgess,		73	5	
Apr. 6.	Henry Russell,		84	9	
	11. Charles W. Hamblin,		60		
May 26	———, Jones, 2 hours.				
	18. Sarah M. Russell,		5	9	
June 5.	Charles H. Atwood,		54	10	
	13. Bridget Sullivan,		44		
	24. Abram L. Ellis,		34		
	29. Oscar Howland,		45	7	
	30. Walter Howland,		83		
July 21.	Joseph B. Hall,		71	8	
Aug. 6.	Hannah M. C. Craven,		15	5	
Sep. 29.	Martha H. Hoxie,		81		
	29. Benjamin Ewer,		76		7
Oct. 17.	James W. Denison,		63		
Nov. 12.	Sarah F. Nichols,		80	6	
	29. Thomas H. Tobey,		65	5	
Dec. 10.	Abbie R. Bassett,		68	9	6

DOGS.

Amount received for dogs during the year 1899.

123 Males at 2.00	246.00
13 Females 5.00	65.00
	<hr/>
	311.00
Less Clerk's fees,	27.20
	<hr/>
	283.80

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I herewith submit the ninth annual report of the condition of the Public Library ending Dec. 31, 1899.

The circulation number was 5766, which was something less than that of last year, owing undoubtedly to the books having been well read over.

The money appropriated at the last town meeting was not available for our use until December, hence our inability to purchase new books in the fall, but, ere this report goes to press, we expect to get in at least fifty dollar's worth of new volumes.

The large number of books so kindly donated our library by Mr. Geo. Marston, have been greatly enjoyed and appreciated, and have, to a large extent, taken the place of those that should have been bought in the fall but for our limited means. We are much indebted to Mr. Marston for this valuable gift of about one hundred volumes.

The reading table has been well patronized both by old and young, and the magazines disposed of to individuals at reasonable rate as in former years.

The library has for the first time since its existence, received through the will of the late Miss Martha Hoxie, a legacy of five hundred dollars; and altho this money will probably not be available for a year or more, it is going to be of inestimable value to the library, donated as it was for the purchase of new books which are so much needed. We trust this generous gift so kindly bestowed by Miss Hoxie will be far-reaching in its influence, and it is certainly worthy of much appreciation by all. We have also received another valuable gift the past year, that of the large eight-day clock that has for some years stood in the window of Mr. George N. Chipman's drug store, and through him presented to the library. We are indebted to Messrs Burbank & Wright for a day's labor upon the case, and to Mr. Eugene S. Clark for cleaning the works and placing the clock in position in the reading room.

Thanks have been extended the following persons for gifts and favors received;— Mrs. E. F. Bourne and Mrs. E. C. Sturgis, books; Mr. Orrin H. Howland, repairs on lamp reflector; Mr. Eugene C. Bourne, loan of type writer for printing lists of books for the bulletin board; and Whitman Higgins for christmas decorations.

ALICE. R. COOKE, *Sec'y.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.

To Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1899,	18.12
Town appropriation 1888-9,	250.00
Cash from sale of periodicals,	11.45
" " fines,	16.50
	296.07

CR.

By Cash paid for new books,	57.05
“ “ “ periodicals, 1898-9,	54.00
“ “ “ salary of Librarian,	75.00
“ “ “ fuel,	14.52
“ “ “ printing labels,	1.50
“ “ “ stove, pipe and repairs,	11.70
“ “ “ miscellaneous bills,	3.90
“ on hand,	78.40
	<hr/>
	296.07

B. G. BARTLEY, *Treasurer.*

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
OF THE
TOWN OF SANDWICH
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,
1899.



SANDWICH, MASS :
THE BURGESS STEAM JOB PRINT.
1900.

SCHOOL OFFICERS

1899 — 1900.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

	Post Office	Term : Expires
Dr. R. H. FAUNCE, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Sandwich,	1901.
FRANK W. CHIPMAN,	Sandwich,	1900.
FRANCIS R. HOLWAY,	Spring Hill,	1902.

BURT JAY TICE, A. M., Sandwich.
Superintendent of Schools.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

THOMAS MONTAGUE,	Sandwich.
JEROME R. HOLWAY,	East Sandwich.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

To the School Committee of the Town of Sandwich;—

GENTLEMEN:— Herein I submit to you my third annual report as superintendent of schools. It is the eighth annual report of the superintendent since the formation of this school superintendency district.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Statistical information concerning the attendance and cost of the schools and about the teachers will be found in the appendix to this report.

By strict economy the cost of the schools has been reduced from that of last year and is less than the sum appropriated, so that instead of a deficit we now have several hundred dollars as a surplus, and a surplus is much easier to handle than a deficit. By purchasing last summer a large quantity of paper at the market price at that time a very considerable sum was saved the town as the expected rise has occurred. Expenses have been made as low as possible without injury to the schools. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty." I am of the opinion that there many towns and cities in the State whose circumstances are substantially similar to ours, or even more favorable, but whose schools while costing more are less efficient. And I have reason to believe that few towns whose conditions are like ours can show better school work at a less expense. This is due largely to the excellence of

our teaching force. It should be noticed that 77 per cent of our teachers have attended a college, a normal school or a training school.

It is a matter of congratulation that the number of changes in the teaching force has been so small, only two having been made. The cause in one case was matrimony and in the other a matter of money. The only remedy that I can suggest to prevent such changes is a moderate raise of salary, but this would not remove the first cause nor many cases under the second, as, for instance that of the teacher whom we paid \$500 a year, and who resigned to accept a position in high school in New York city at a salary of \$900 a year. I wish to note here also that results have shown the wisdom of the change in having a man instead of a woman as the head-teacher of the School st. school.

In the management of the schools no radical changes have been made and no sensational innovations attempted. I have followed a conservatively- progressive course along the lines mentioned in my two preceding reports(which see). I am gratified that so many of my recommendations have been followed and that I have been able to carry out so many of my plans. I am of the opinion that with the exception of certain things already mentioned in former reports or which I shall later on mention in this report no radical changes in the school system,the course of study, or the text books should be made for several years.

As the result of plans carried out according to your advise and with your co-operation I believe it can be shown that there has been some progress in every matter pertaining to school affairs,— in the interest of the public, the establishment of the school system, the selection of teachers, their professional growth in educational principles and methods of teaching, the condition of school buildings, the supplies furnished the schools, the attendance and deportment of the pupils, — in short in the whole work of organizing, equipping and managing the schools. A most gratifying fact connected with all this work is that it has been

done without friction or increase of cost. That much remains to be done no one can comprehend more fully than your superintendent; nor, from the nature of the case, can any one appreciate more than he the limitations to progress in certain directions, limitations which only time can remove.

CLERICAL WORK.

My clerical and other routine work, including that connected with school supplies, has been greatly reduced, in fact reduced to the lowest limits, thereby saving much of my time and strength. I have not considered that the town should be at any expense for the assistance I have received in this work.

THE CARE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Early in the year at a teachers' meeting I discussed the subject of the care of school buildings and grounds, and at subsequent visits to schools saw to it that my instructions were carried out. The result has been that the bad state of affairs spoken of in my latest report no longer exists.

THE CARE OF SUPPLIES.

To form a just idea of the work of a school is generally hard for any one except an expert, and even he usually needs a considerable time for it. Immaterial work can not be shown in a material form. Seed time and harvest do not come on the same day. But some of the qualities of a school are plain to any observer. The order is one. The care of supplies is another. I cannot easily explain to one who is not acquainted with psychology just why certain new methods of teaching are better than those formerly used, but I can show him if he will go to my supply room in the town hall that we are taking better care of our supplies than was formerly done. Books now on hand, torn, soiled and marked, just as they came from the schools, present evidence that some years ago pupils did not use them carefully; that pupils often used books not fit to be used; and

that the teachers as a body did not have any systematic way of enforcing the right use of books. Books now on hand in the supply room and in the schoolrooms show a betterment in all three of these respects. I have lately examined the books of every school in the town and find them used with due care. The careless use of a book is not only bad for the book but worse for the pupil by its influence on his habits. Money has in times past been saved for the town by the use of books in a bad condition. I wish to save all the money I can, but not that way.

RECORDS.

A highly important part of a teacher's work is the making of records and reports. More teachers fail in this, perhaps, than in any other duty; so I have at previous times given full printed or written instructions to teachers about such work. It is an important principle in supervision, as in teaching, that it is not enough to give directions, one must follow them up and see to it that they are carried out. Accordingly I have lately examined every form of official record kept by every teacher. Nearly all were correct, others have been made so. Our present teachers know what is wanted and new ones have only to follow plain directions illustrated by the correct work of their predecessors.

USE OF REFERENCE BOOKS.

Few things in a teacher's work are more important than instructing pupils how to study. This includes with older pupils how to use libraries, reference-books, and books containing collateral information on a particular subject. We have paid special attention to these matters during the year.

PENMANSHIP.

At my latest general teachers' meeting the subject of penmanship was taken up with some fulness. Since then I have given extra care to the subject in my visits to schools and have aided teachers by giving lessons to pupils

in every school, high, grammar and primary. An improvement is already to be seen and by the end of the school year I trust that fairly satisfactory work will be done.

DRILLING AND REVIEWING.

Most teachers, even among the best ones, do not give enough time to work in drill, review and fixing facts and processes. As a result pupils do not know what they should know and are not able to do what they should be able to do. I do not care so much whether the boy has "been through the arithmetic" as whether the arithmetic has been through the boy. "*Repetitio mater studiorum*," said the wise old Jesuit teachers. I have cautioned teachers about these matters and have recommended that in the high and grammar schools a short and informal written review in the more important subjects be given every month.

ATHLETICS.

It is worthy of note that there has been in the high school an awakening interest in athletics. This is as it should be. I never yet knew a young man interested in athletics who was a fop, a book-worm or a milksop. Athletic games *under proper guidance and restrictions* are an indispensable factor in forming character. They teach obedience, endurance, self-control, self-reliance, courage, readiness and presence of mind, beside alertness, perception, judgment, invention, and ability to act in concert with others,— all necessary in boys for a "strenuous life" and good citizenship.

ARTICULATING THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Time will show, I doubt not, the wisdom of the committee in adopting my recommendation that a ninth grade be introduced into our schools at or near the beginning of the year 1900. In a large majority of the cities and towns in this state where the schools are in a good condition there are nine yearly grades below the high school. Our schools

should do as much and as good work as is done in the schools of these places. To do this under our circumstances we need as many years as they have. In the New England cities whose statistics I have examined the average age of pupils entering the high school is close to fifteen years. It is said that in cities where there are only eight grades below the high school the average age of pupils entering the high school is as great as where there are nine grades. I believe that the putting in of a ninth grade will give better results in both the common schools and the high school and that the cost of the schools to the town will not on the whole be increased.

Our High school is in good condition. The fact that one of its graduates was graduated last June from Harvard college with the highest honors should make the town proud of its school. It is doing far better work than most schools of its size with which I have been acquainted in this and other States. Doubtless our high school teachers have worked faithfully; doubtless they have graduated pupils of high ability; and doubtless all faithful pupils have been benefited. But there is no good reason why the school should not be better if we send it pupils who are older and better fitted.

A teacher should study on both the subject-matter of each lesson and on methods of teaching it in the clearest, strongest and most interesting way with as much care as that with which the actor rehearses his play or the preacher prepares his sermon. One reason why most small high schools cannot do more satisfactory work is that each teacher has so many classes that his time for preparing his lessons is too short; another is that the time for each class recitation is too short; a third is that there is a lack of reference books and apparatus; and a fourth is that pupils are promoted to these schools who are not qualified either in age or in scholarship to enter.

The line between the grammar school and the high

school is drawn sharply enough by standard authorities if only it be sought out. A pupil should not be graduated from a high school, or be considered as having finished a subject, or a term's work in it, unless he has done an amount and kind of work equivalent to the amount and kind done in good schools. To do only a small part of such work and do it poorly is not enough. A certificate of graduation from a grammar school or a high school has, or should have, a distinct meaning and value, the same as a diploma from a normal school, or a medical college. The giving of any such document to an unfit person is a clear case of fraud.

I believe in calling things by their right names. A "high" school should not be a "low" school. No considerable part of its time should be given to doing grammar school work. I am told that in some States a school above a grammar school but not fitting for college is not called a high school but a "junior high school".

I believe in first things first. A boy should learn to walk before he learns to ride a bicycle. A high school education is important, but if a right view is taken of the nature, aims and benefits of education it will be seen that a common school education is still more important. A good common school education is a necessity for all. It is not necessary or even desirable that EVERY child should attend a high school.

I believe that what we do we should do well. The larger part of the work of any school should be mental training and the forming of right habits. This is especially true of a high school. Things which do not need to be done should if done at all, be well done. Poetry or music which is not good is worthless. So if the work of a high school is not done in a scholarly fashion that high school is well-nigh worthless, or at best no better than a reading club; and its doors might better be closed, its expense saved, and its pupils allowed to go elsewhere and do work of some value. A small high school cannot have the same course of study as

a large one, but whatever is attempted should be done thoroughly. Whatever cannot be done well should be let alone.

The graduating from a grammar school of unfit pupils is exceedingly mischievous for many weighty reasons, such as the following. — (1) Pupils are often compelled thereafter to travel a long distance to school instead of attending one near home. This is inconvenient for the pupils and their parents and often costs the town a considerable sum for high school transportation. (2) The ends of justice are defeated in the case of those who leave the grammar school too soon and do not attend the high school, by preventing the enforcement of the law for compulsory education. (3) People are deceived and employers are defrauded by being misled as to what a child's real educational ability is. (4) The pupil is wronged by being cheated out of schooling to which he is entitled by law and right. (5) He is deceived as to his own ability, being led to think that he knows what he does not know. (6) High school teachers are overburdened with pupils and classes and their work suffers. (7) If a pupil enters a high school too soon the high school is almost compelled to promote him or graduate him too soon. (8) Pupils are required to do work in a high school for which they are unfitted. They are either overworked or else do poor work. The effect on the character of a young person of doing slipshod work is most harmful.

We Americans are in too great a hurry. God took six "days" to make the earth. An American would have wanted to make it in six minutes. Everywhere we see the results of too much haste. Undue haste to become rich leads to dishonesty. Undue haste to get an education—or a diploma without the education—leads to results like Dead sea apples, which turn to ashes on the lips of men. Education cannot be hurried. It is a development, not a cramming process. When God makes a squash He does it in a few weeks. It is soon ripe and soon rotten. When

He makes an oak He takes years, but it stands for centuries.

I have written these words so that there might be a general understanding of such things and especially so that there might be no pressure in a wrong direction from parents on school officers and teachers. I believe that if any tendency herein exists in this town it will be quickly and easily remedied.

"I rather tell thee what is to be fear'd
Than what I fear."

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Throughout my report I speak of the schools as a whole. There are doubtless individual exceptions to almost every statement made. There are a thousand ways in which a teacher can make a mistake. It is easy for a majority of teachers to drift into error along certain lines and to continue in it for some time before the superintendent can discover and correct the mistake.

A few teachers are giving too much time to certain work to the partial neglect of other duties. They have a "table of approximate time limits" to guide them in making their daily programs but fail to adapt it skillfully to their schools. I am about to inspect the school time-table of every teacher and hope to correct the leading faults therein.

Except the few and comparatively unimportant matters spoken of, our schools, as to their leading features, are in a satisfactory state. One exceptional condition however, should receive the town's prompt action. The School st. schoolhouse is inconvenient, uncomfortable, unhealthful and unsafe. Need I say more?

THE PUBLIC AND ITS DUTIES TOWARDS THE SCHOOLS.

Any capable superintendent can tell the people, if they will but listen,— how they can double the value of their schools without adding one dollar to their tax and without more than a small expense in time and labor. A

considerable part of the time of every superintendent, must always be spent directly or indirectly in explaining the nature of the work done by the schools and in trying to secure more active cooperation between the public and the schools. A part must also be spent personally, or by writing letters, in adjusting misunderstandings or differences between parents and teachers. Although I do not have I am glad to say, as much of such work to do as the ordinary superintendent since I am given both carte blanche and much active help, there is nevertheless room for improvement. I wish to insert in this report some ideas which I frequently express to parents and other citizens, in the hope that they may be more widely diffused. I believe that the spreading of them will result in great gain to our schools.

There is no interest in any community more important to the individual, the community or the nation than that which centers in the public schools. By as much as human minds and souls exceed in value the material products of a people, by so much does the importance of our schools rise above that of such concerns as public roads and buildings. An individual is what he is largely as the effect of his school training, and on universal education rests our success as a nation. Every well-informed, mentally-trained and morally upright pupil will become a benefit to his community, while every child allowed to grow up in ignorance is likely to join the army of the deficient, dependent or delinquent classes, and so become a burden and a danger to the community and to every member of it. The condition of our schools, therefore should, be the concern of every public-spirited citizen, for whether we know it or not we are all affected by their work. The public throughout the land does not half understand the almost infinitely far-reaching and lasting good brought about by the best schools, nor the terribly wretched and vicious condition of some of the poorest ones.

It should be understood and kept in mind that on the

whole and in the long run, the schools are just what the people demand that they shall be. If a high state of excellence is called for it will soon be forthcoming, but on matter how costly the buildings or how liberal the supplies, no matter how wise the system, or how faithful the committee, the superintendent or the teachers, if the people are not active in co-operating with these agents, their work will in large part be made of no avail.

What are some of the citizen's duties towards the schools? It is much that he use his efforts to have officers chosen who are known as the wisest and best people that the community contains, and to have a liberal sum raised to pay the school expenses. Yet this is only the beginning of the work. There must be assistance and encouragement all along the line for officers, teachers and pupils. We must watch the schools with "eternal vigilance". The progress of one's own children should be noted, and the schools visited frequently, not only on public days but at other times. Such visits are a powerful stimulus to teachers and pupils. School teachers and officers should be encouraged by our words, aided when possible by our work, and trusted to the fullest reasonable extent. Then again, there few schools where it would not be a proper thing to urge improvements. Improvements, remember, keep pace with the public demand, or at any rate, seldom exceed it.

We must insist that the school surroundings be first healthful, comfortable, and clean, then tasty, attractive and artistic. We must demand also that none but the very best teachers available shall be engaged or retained, and that nothing— absolutely nothing— but the good of the school shall have weight in considering the choice of a teacher.

Those having children should see that they attend constantly and punctually. Irregular attendance, beside the great waste caused in the aggregate, is most demoralizing to the individual and to the school. Those in a position to

judge say that not one case out of ten of absence or tardiness is necessary or unavoidable. Besides setting a good example we should try otherwise to influence delinquent parents, even, if necessary, demanding that the truancy laws be enforced.

The few people who attempt to send their children to school before they are five years old are unwise. Such pupils will not be admitted. As a rule a child should not enter any school except a kindergarten before he is six. A child who has never attended school and has not been taught at home should enter only during the first month of the school year.

Do not find fault needlessly with school officers and teachers. Assume that those in authority know their duties and try faithfully to perform them. At least be sure of the facts before proceeding. Take what children say, your own or others, with a "grain of salt." Children, not wholly unlike some grown persons, do not always see and understand things as they are; do not remember clearly; can not say exactly what they mean; and have their views colored by their likes and dislikes. It is found, alas, that some children will deliberately misrepresent when their passions have been aroused. A willful child who has been reprimanded for some delinquency will sometimes discover of a sudden that his teacher has many imperfections.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

It is well to become acquainted with your child's teacher. Call on her at her home. Invite her to yours. Visit her school for yourself. See if she appears like one who would do the thing complained of. Talk over the cause of complaint with her, and it is highly probable that you will find there has been a mistake, or, if otherwise, that she will take care that there will be no further cause for complaint on the same score. As a last resort call on the superintendent.

Never speak disrespectfully of a school officer or teacher in the presence of a child. It weakens the child's respect for and obedience to all authority, your own included. Obedience to properly constituted authority is a cardinal virtue, for without it the influence of the home, the school, the state, and even religion, is made of no effect. Again do not oppose all teaching except that of the "three R's", all teaching not directly and immediately "practical." To help a child gain a livelihood is one aim of education, but by no means the only one. I want to put a ton of emphasis on the idea that true education beside giving practical information and skill should give a sound body, a clear head a pure heart; should train the mind, the manners and the morals; should give inspiration and ideals; should make a good citizen and a symetrically developed man or woman.

Do not find fault with new methods of teaching which you may know nothing about but which educational philosophers have approved and practical teachers have demonstrated to be successful. Progress has been made by doctors, lawyers and clergymen, by scientists, mechanics and inventors. Why should teachers remain stationary? The case is that in the last score of years teaching has experienced not only a reformation but a revolution. The teacher is an expert, and his calling a profession, at once a science and an art—yes, in my opinion it is the profoundest science, the highest art, the noblest profession.

Use your influence that no teachers but the best ones obtainable be employed or retained and that they be paid a liberal salary. The dearest thing in the world is a cheap teacher. I have never seen a poor teacher who was not extravagantly overpaid and I have seldom seen a superior teacher who was paid enough. Remember that as the teacher in the school is; as the school is the child is; and as the child is the world will be.

Be cautious about aiding your child at home with his lessons. Parents often thereby do more harm than good.

One might as well eat a child's dinner for him as to do his problems for him. You may see that he works but do not help him except to help himself. Furthermore do not paralyze the good work of the school by allowing your child to read trashy and sensational literature, or to associate with improper companions, especially at night and on the street.

Finally, let us give cooperation, *active* cooperation, to the schools in every possible way. If you are willing to work but do not know what to do consult those in charge of the schools and they will gladly inform you. In the words of that immortal teacher Froebel, "Let us live for our children." Let us make the education of our children our duty of duties, and our supreme task!

Respectfully submitted,

BURT JAY TICE,

Superintendent of Schools.

January, 1900.

REPORT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

Mr. Burt Jay Tice, Superintendent of Schools:—

DEAR SIR :— The work of the Sandwich High School has been carried on practically along the same lines indicated in report of 1898. No important innovations have been instituted, and under a continuance of the same regime, the same educational models have been copied.

The leader of any educational enterprise, in order to obtain the best results, must have cooperation from two courses, from those above and from those below him in authority. Some ideals cannot be attained because of a lack of sympathy in the student body over which he has charge, while others fail of a realization because of a lack of power, sometimes measured by money. The limiative lack of sympathy may be the fault of the teacher but the narrowing lack of power is not. Apparent but unreal school economy is a mistake. It must mean the lowering of our educational standard and consequently the sending out of a less able man or woman, into a more advanced life. There is no gain which will recompense a community for knowingly allowing retrogression in its school work. In the management of our public schools, teacher, pupil, parent, superintendent, school-committee, and the community in its entirety, should act as a unit, helping, advising, and encouraging one another. The moulding and development of the human mind is a work of responsibility, and its progress should in no way be restricted. The progressive welfare of our high school demands the execution of certain

plans which have been persistently recommended during the past few years.

It is a well known fact that the high-school which best fits the pupil for life does not prepare him for college.

On the other hand a pupil with no desire for a college education, who is forced to follow a course of study that fits for college, is not spending his energy to the best effect.

Our present course of study does not naturally furnish to the pupil who thinks of continuing his education, the needful complete encouragement. It is broadening and helpful, but it does not lead toward the definite desired goal of this particular pupil. A question worthy of consideration is:— should we in our High School strive for the GREATER good of the greatest number, or for the GREATEST good of the limited few with a sacrifice of the possibilities of the less ambitious many? This question is particularly pertinent at the present time because of the change below the High School, the introduction of a ninth grade. Can we now afford to fit our pupils for college rather than for life?

The public library movement has been of rapid growth. There are today only seven towns in the state of Massachusetts without public libraries. The larger and more affluent schools have always had large reference libraries, and the existence of such a library, limited though it may be in size and scope, is now recognized to be one of the essential perquisites of a well equipped school. The value of courses in English, the sciences, history and the languages may be greatly enhanced by the use of even a small school library. Idleness breeds mischief. A supply of interesting valuable books creates an appreciation of, and a desire for works of merit, by doing away with the old enforced drudgery, and putting in its place semioptimal reading, a more pleasant and profitable occupation.

It is a strange truth that our average High School pupil, while ambitious for a knowledge of the history of the past

civilization of the world, cares but little for the history that is being made around him and by him. Such a condition should not exist. The regular presence in the school room of the latest and best periodicals would, perhaps, engender an interest in present occurrences, political and social. A truly accurate knowledge of worldly conditions can be obtained only by direct contact with the world, but this contact may be made more pleasant by a careful reading and analysis of current history.

The High School greatly needs a reference library and the parents of pupils can, if they will, materially assist the principal to bring about its institution and maintenance.

The spirit of school loyalty, school pride and honor to the school as a school is not as strong in our school as in some others, but seems to be increasing rapidly. This spirit is one of the things in the value of which the administration of the school thoroughly believe, no matter whether manifested on the play-ground or in the school-room. It always embodies united enthusiasm which must signify strength of thought and of action.

When the change is made in our schools and school buildings, a probability suggested by our last town meeting, the identity of our high school should be preserved. There is a mysterious something about the isolated High School that appeals strongly to the pupil of the lower grade. Place all your schools in one building and you make promotion to the High School become in the pupil's mind a continuance of the old lower, and not the beginning of the upper new routine.

We need more light in our main hall, and a chance to use the available space in our building to better advantage. The expenditure of a nominal sum, the equivalent of half the amount spent annually for the celebration of our national holiday, will enable us to enjoy these benefits.

An operating educational system should be discontinued only for one or both of two reasons, because it is inefficient,

or because it is unpopular. The present one session system is popular with parents, pupils, and teachers. With a mature or maturing mind, continued application is always more valuable than intermittent effort. Therefore our present one-session system should be continued.

The records being made by graduates of our High School are worthy of attention. A comparison with the life-records of those who completed their school-course in the lower schools proves at once the material value of intellectual superiority. A merely cursory examination, for example, shows over seventy five per cent of some classes engaged in pedagogical work. In almost every instance graduates of the Sandwich High School are holding positions of progressive and profitable responsibility.

The school is indebted to the local Ladies' Aid Club for its generous gift of art.

As far as exterior pleasantness is concerned the position of our building is ideal, and it is hoped that the present and succeeding graduating classes may help to enliven and make more cheerful and homelike its interior appearance by artistic, useful, or artistically useful gifts. The thanks of the school are also due to the Rev. Nathan Chamberlain for the hour's instruction he gave them, and to Mrs. S. I. Morse for her practical assistance in the teaching of music.

Some of the more direct manifestations of progress within our school should be noted. The establishment of a ninth grade means a fuller preparation for High School work. It may produce a smaller and it must produce a better High School. Pupils have been made to realize that writing is the art of making a pen talk and that both writing and talking should be equally unaffected and natural. The inculcation of self-reliance, as a principal, rather than dependence, has been carried out. Whenever possible pupils have been encouraged to seek out facts for themselves. Our reference books, few in number, have been fully utilized and the relative value of various books have been taught. The earnest sympathy and helpful cooperation of

superintendent and assistant throughout the year, have been thoroughly appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERIC S. POPE, JR.

REPORT OF THE TRUANT OFFICER.

Mr. Burt Jay Tice, Superintendent of Schools :—

DEAR SIR:—

During the year 1899 I was called on to investigate but five cases of truancy. Every case resulted in the child being sent to school. In four of these cases the matter was settled quickly and easily. In one there was a little delay, and it seemed necessary to make it understood by the parents that the school authorities were in earnest and that the parent who refused or neglected to obey the law would certainly be fined or imprisoned no matter at what cost to the school officer in time, money or trouble.

At present so far as I can find out, every child in the town is attending school according to law.

I thank you sir, the school committee, and the teachers for prompt and thoughtful cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MONTAGUE,

January, 1900.

Truant Officer.

NOTES.

1. The "whole number of pupils enrolled" in a school includes every person who has attended that school as a pupil for one or more half days.

2. The "net number of pupils enrolled" in a school is the number who have attended that school without having previously during the school year attended any other public school of the town.

3. Since the record is for a whole year the same pupil should sometimes be counted in different columns when such would not be the case if the record were for any particular day. Thus a pupil might be between "5 and 15" years of age during the first part of the year, and be over "15" during the last part.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Town appropriation, general,	\$5,000.00
“ “ for transportation,	276.00
Dog fund,	229.33
State school fund,	394.43
State aid for superintendent,	562.50
Tuition,	144.38
Total receipts,	<u>6606.64</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of superintendent and teachers,	\$4724.87
School committee,	47.72
Janitors,	327.23
Fuel,	248.04
Books and other supplies,	364.97
Repairs,	160.51
Sundries,	99.93
Transportation of pupils,	303.80
Total expenditures,	<u>6277.07</u>
Surplus on hand,	<u>329.57</u>

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

Salaries of superintendent and teachers,	\$4567.00
School committee,	50.00
Janitors,	333.00
Fuel,	250.00

Books and other supplies,	450.00
Repairs,	175.00
Sundries,	150.00
Transportation of pupils,	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$6272.00

PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

State aid for supt., (certain),	\$562.50	
State school fund, (estimated),	394.43	
Dog fund, (estimated),	229.33	
	<hr/>	
Total,		1186.26
		<hr/>
Balance to be raised by taxation		\$5085.74

The school committee recommends that the town appropriate \$5100; — \$4800 for general school purposes and \$300 more for transportation of pupils in addition to any sums that may be appropriated for new sites and buildings or special repairs and improvements on the School Street Schoolhouse.

PROPOSED CALENDAR

FOR 1900.

HIGH SCHOOL.

WINTER TERM.

Begins Jan. 1.	Closes March 23.	12 Weeks.
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SPRING TERM.

Begins April 2.	Closes June 22.	12 Weeks.
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FALL TERM.

Begins Sept. 10.	Closes Dec. 14.	14 Weeks.
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WINTER TERM.

Begins Dec. 31.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

WINTER TERM.

Begins Jan. 1.	Closes March 23.	12 Weeks.
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SPRING TERM.

Begins April 2.	Closes June 22.	12 Weeks.
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FALL TERM.

Begins Oct. 8.	Closes Dec. 14.	10 Weeks.
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WINTER TERM.

Begins Dec. 31.

